

VERMONT PHOENIX.

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not receive attention.
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From the New York American.

Woman's hand traced the following lines, which
she wrote on the wall of her room, and which
she says she will never receive other such gains.

THE WIFE'S PRAYER.

The young wife kneeling to her God,
Seems brighter far in this lone scene
Than when she sat in the midst of her
Mid Fashion's throng, a worshipper queen!
Gaze on—the love that fills her heart
New charms hath lent to cheek and brow—
Gaze on—the love that fills her heart
Perchance for thee she's pleading now:
—Hear me, thou who mark'st each feeling,
Thou who know'st each passion's way;
At thy sacred altar kneeling,
For a being loved I pray!
Be dearer than the mother
Who hath been my life's fond guide—
Be nearer than a brother,
Through a brother's still my pride.
Oh! dear mother, bloom had perished,
For the lover's soul I plead—
Father! on the husband cherished,
Now thy choicest blessings shed!
In all thy love and tenderness
Guard him with thy holy might;
Mid the claims of power and station,
Keep a noble spirit bright.
Bless him, Father! he is starting
Promptly for the goal of fame;
Oh! may every year departing
Add fresh laurels to his name!
Grant him genius' inspiration—
Wisdom's eloquence divine;
Be it pledged unto a nation,
Let him in her councils shine.
Be his guide; and for earth's sorrow—
For the blight, the cloud, the thorn,
Be his guide; and for earth's sorrow—
On a fearless heart may dawn.
Father! if he have I bear him
Lead him with a brighter ray—
If that have one pang spare him,
Aid me still to cheer his way.
Should his manhood's prime be shaded,
Let him on this heart repose;
If sweet, when joys are faded,
Desert spring, and forest rose.

A BROTHER'S LOVE.

There is something transcendently virtuous
in the affection of a high hearted brother toward
his gentle & amiable sister. He can feel
a boundless admiration for her beauty—he
can appreciate and applaud the kindness
which she bestows upon himself—he can
admire her bright lips and her fair forehead,
and still feel that she is unpolluted—he can
see the blush steal over her features when
she tells her of her innocent follies, and he
can clasp her to his bosom, in consolation
and the tears gush from her overloaded
eyes. With woman there is a feeling of
sympathy mingled with the regard which she
has for her brother. She looks upon him
as one fitted to brave the tempest of the
world, as one to whose arms of protection
she can fly for shelter when she is stricken
with sorrow, wronged or oppressed; as one
whose honor is connected with his own,
and whom she cannot see her insulted with impunity.
It is to her as the oak is to the vine,
though she may fear all other of man,
she is secure and confident in the love
and countenance of her brother. Nothing
gives man such satisfaction, and nothing
winnes a sister so affectionately among his
sympathies and his interests, as a profound
knowledge upon her virtue, and strong diffi-
culty and delicacy. As these two latter
qualities are far the most delicious qualities
of a beautiful female, so are the strongest
for entering away the affections of a
man. A female without delicacy is a
man without principle; and an innate
shrinking perception of virtue is a true
characteristic of a pure hearted creature, so
the most inflexible bond of union between
those that truly beat in response to each
other. There is more tenderness in the
position of woman than man; but the af-
fection of a brother is full of the purest and
the most generous impulses; it cannot be quenched
by aught but indelicacy and unworthi-
ness, and it will outlive a thousand selfish
and sordid attachments.
A deep-rooted regard for a gentle creature
of the same parents with ourselves, is
mainly one of the noblest feelings of hu-
man nature. And were every other feeling of hu-
man nature dead save this, there would still
be a right hope remain that the fountain of
love and principle was not yet sealed.

A terrible Rescuer and Death.—A col-
ored man, living in Liberty Valley, Perry
county, Pennsylvania, met with an untime-
ly and fearful death, one day last week. He
had been employed during the day by some
of his neighbors, butchering, and was re-
turning home in the evening, (as it is pre-
sented) with a portion of the day's spoils,
when he was met by his employers, which attracted
a gang of wolves that followed him. They
attacked the poor fellow and literally
gashed him in piece-meals. His remains were
found the next day, surrounded by some of
the evidences of the desperation with which
ended his life. The only weapon to de-
fend himself with was an ordinary knife he
had been using at his work, and there lay
his mutilated body five of these ferocious
animals, gashed in every imaginable
manner. It is supposed there must have
been a dozen or more in the gang, from the
fact which the scene of this unhappy oc-
currence presented.—*Junata (Penn.) Journal.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have been favored with the Kumu
Hawaii of October 19th, a very neat little
newspaper filled with matter calculated to
interest and benefit the Islanders, so recently
rescued from the deep misery of ignorance
superstition and savage ferocity. It contains
a detailed account of the loss of the English
Whale Ship Corsair, on the 13th of January,
1835 on a coral reef near Drummond's Is-
land. We copy the following account of an
important criminal trial.

TRIAL OF JOHN COLEMAN.

The trial of John Coleman—alias John
Lewis—charged with the murder of Henry
Farmer, was held on the 21st inst. in this
village, before the King, Kinau, the principal
chiefs, and a pretty large number of
foreigners. Two juries were empanelled
—one, consisting of twelve respectable for-
eigners, principally residents, of which H.
A. Pierce, Esq. was appointed foreman—
the other consisting of natives, of which
John H. was foreman. The cause was tried
before them solely by the examination of
witnesses, and was conducted chiefly by J.
C. Jones, Esq. U. S. Consul. Mr. Bingham,
by request acted as Interpreter. Sev-
eral witnesses were called to the stand, and
the following is the substance of the testi-
mony as given in during the trial. It ap-
pears that a party of foreigners, principally
sailors belonging to the vessels in port,
and some two or three foreigners residing
in the village, among whom was Farmer
the deceased, went up, on the evening of the
14th of Sept. for an excursion of pleasure
to the house of a foreigner, (commonly
known by the name of Bob the Tailor) in
the valley of Nuuanu. The prisoner and an
elder brother invited by a man who keeps
one of the grog shops, having furnished
themselves with a gallon of brandy, joined
the company in the morning. On entering
the house the brother enquired for a certain
sailor known as a boxer—and immediately
commenced a quarrel with him. The pris-
oner joined his brother and the two had the
mastery of the sailor. Farmer, the de-
ceased, who was in the house at the time, was
urged by his wife to go out and put an end
to the fight; he went out, but instead of com-
plying with her request, advanced towards
the prisoner, and demanded fair play—that
it should be man to man. The prisoner
accepted the challenge, and stepping up,
struck Farmer on the left side. Farmer re-
treated a few paces and fell; the prisoner
advanced and struck him again under the
left jaw bone, after which he never arose.
He was taken into the house, and a phy-
sician, (Dr. Peabody,) was sent for immedi-
ately. Upon his arrival, he found a single
pulsation, but it was the last. Consider-
ing the circumstances of the case the Dr.
gave it as his opinion that the deceased came
to his death by the blows inflicted by the
prisoner.

At the close of the examination, the pris-
oner was asked if he wished to say any
thing to the jury, or propose any questions
to witnesses, or state any point on which to
rest his defence. He said that he threw
himself with confidence on the hands of the
jury, declaring that any malicious intention
in killing the deceased was farthest possible
from him. Mr. Jones then, in a few words,
laid before the jury the points, which it was
proper for them to take into consideration in
making up their verdict, and his remarks,
at his request were interpreted by Mr. Bingham
to the native jury. The two juries
then went out, and soon returned each with
an independent verdict, acquitting the pris-
oner of Murder, and finding him guilty of
Manslaughter.

The penalty for this crime by law, is im-
prisonment for four years, or a fine of 200
dollars. The prisoner was committed to the
fort.

We cannot help adding one or two re-
flections which unavoidably arose on see-
ing a husband, and a father, thus cut down
by an untimely death, dying as the fool
dieth, and leaving a family of four interest-
ing children to reap their bitter experience
the fruits of their father's folly in uniting
himself with the company of the ungodly.
Had the unhappy father remained at home
with his family, instead of yielding to a so-
licitation to visit a house known only as a
covert for works of shame and darkness,
where those who have been in the habit of re-
sorting who wished to pursue their pleasures
secure from the eye of public observation,
he had not thus fallen. Let us hope that
the salutary lessons taught by this painful
occurrence, may not be lost upon the chil-
dren growing up in our village. Here they
may see written in letters of blood, the "bleas-
ings of ruin." For, in answer to the ques-
tion repeatedly proposed during the exami-
nation of the witnesses, whether the pris-
oner and the deceased were intoxicated, it
was said, that they were strongly excited by
liquor, to say the least. We will hope then,
that the children who are enjoying the privi-
leges of the school in this village, may there,
through the blessing of God, be fortified
against temptation, and learn not to go in
the way of wicked men. Had the young
man, who is now suffering the penalty of
his crime, thus been instructed, and given
heed to the voice of his teachers, he had not
thus been the unhappy instrument of strip-
ping a family of helpless children of their
natural guardian and protector, and of cast-
ing them out upon the mercies of a world,
which many under similar circumstances,
have been constrained to pronounce an un-
feeling world.

In the district of Appien, in Silesia, a woman,
aged one hundred years, hung herself
late. All her family having been success-
fully conveyed to the tomb, she labored
under the idea that God had forgotten to
call her out of the world.

Debates in Congress.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

SPEECH OF MR. CAMBRELENG

Of New York, in the House of Representa-
tives, Jan. 27, 1836, on the following reso-
lution offered by Mr. Adams, of Mass.

"Resolved, That so much of the Message
of the President of the United States to con-
gress, as relates to the failure, at the last
session of Congress, of the bill containing
the ordinary appropriations for fortifications,
be referred to a select committee, with in-
structions to inquire into and report to the
House the cause and circumstances of the
failure of this bill."

Mr. CAMBRELENG said it was not his de-
sign to detain the House long in discussing
this very grave question of the loss of the
appropriation of three millions for the de-
fence of the country—the true issue between
the two Houses. Concerning the bill mak-
ing ordinary provision for new fortifica-
tions, there was no contest. The controversy
between the Senate and the House was
not about fortifications to be finished, per-
haps in 1840, but about the three million
appropriation in 1835, for arming forts al-
ready completed, and for increasing our na-
valy. The inquiry was who left the coun-
try defenceless, after the message of the
President communicating the correspond-
ence with France, and after the unanimous
resolution of the House, that the execution
of the treaty should be insisted on; and at a
crisis, too, when the question of peace or war
depended on the caprice of a government
denying us justice, and regardless of its
faith. That was the appropriation to which
the attention of the nation was directed, and
in the fate of which our national interest and
honor were directly involved, that was the
only issue now pending between the two
Houses, and on which the country had al-
ready very justly decided.

He regretted that he was obliged to en-
gage in an inquiry after lost appropriations,
when the time of the House could be so
much more profitably employed in devising
measures for the national defence, war or no
war; but, (said Mr. C.) I am not at liberty
to be silent in this debate, the combined at-
tacks on me in both Houses oblige me to de-
fend myself. In doing so, I shall be com-
pelled to notice some of the statements of the
gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) I
shall not, Mr. Speaker, in discussing this
question, introduce names—they are of little
moment in any debate. Not even the illu-
minous name of the gentleman from Virginia,
could add the weight of a feather to my ar-
gument. You would never tolerate it, sir,
and I am sure the House would be aston-
ished at my indecorum, were I to designate
the gentleman as "Mr. Wise;" and courtesy
would certainly not permit me to call the
gentleman otherwise. No, sir, I hope I
shall never be tempted on any occasion,
even by the wild rant of disappointed ambi-
tion, to forget my own self-respect, or my
regard for the dignity of this House, so far
as to treat any gentleman with disrespect.
In the present instance, Mr. Speaker, I shall
not only treat the gentleman with the utmost
respect, but even with tenderness. It would
be unkind, indeed, to treat otherwise the in-
nocent, the unsuspecting, the penitent victim
of that stupendous fraud which the gentle-
man from Virginia has so recently discov-
ered; that stupendous conspiracy which year,
President, you and I were plotting last year,
to betray the gentleman, undermine the Con-
stitution, and destroy our government: No,
sir, it is far, very far, from my purpose to
engage in any parliamentary tournament
with the gentleman from Virginia, but
should I ever be forced into any such contest
with any gentleman, I hope it will be my
fortune to encounter some more formidable
antagonist than "Buckingham with his rash
levied strength."

Gentlemen who feel themselves account-
able to the nation for leaving our country un-
prepared to meet any emergency which
might have grown out of our relations with
France, have plead their utter ignorance
of the necessity for any such preparation,
and of any proposition for defence, till the
last night of the session. What, sir, is the
notorious history of this appropriation? Our
Affairs with France remained in an uncer-
tain attitude till the last days of the session,
and this House suspended its action upon
the question, in the hope that some intelli-
gence would arrive. None reached us of a
pacific character. The Minister of France
had been recalled, passports had been ten-
dered to our Minister, and he had been also
recalled. Everything wore a belligerent
character. At that crisis, the President, in
his message of the 25th February, commu-
nicated, as soon as it was received, the cor-
respondence with the French Government,
and in conclusion says:

"The subject being now, in all its present
aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to
decide what measures are to be pursued on
that event, [Mr. Livingston's return.] I deem
it unnecessary to make further recommen-
dation, being confident that on their part every
thing will be done to maintain the rights
and honor of the country which the occasion
requires."

Thus the Chief Magistrate of the nation
submits this question, at a critical period, to
Congress, "confident that on their part, every
thing will be done to maintain the rights
and honor of the country which the occasion
requires." When that message came to the
House on the 26th February, I submitted
three resolutions which had been previous-
ly considered by the Committee on Foreign
Affairs.

The third resolution recommended con-
tingent preparation for any emergency which
might grow out of our relations with France.
These resolutions, and the President's mes-
sage, were referred to the committee. The

next day the committee made a report, which
contained the following extract:

"The bill now before the House, authoris-
ing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the
U. States, would, if adopted, afford all the
revenue necessary. The committee is of
opinion that the whole, or a part of the fund
to be derived from that source, should be ap-
propriated for the purpose of arming our for-
tifications, and for making the military and
naval preparations for the defence of the
country, in case such expenditures should
become necessary before the next meeting
of Congress."

The third resolution appended to that re-
port was, that contingent preparations ought
to be made to meet any emergency growing
out of our relations with France. That re-
port, and the resolutions, was adopted by a
majority of the committee on foreign affairs,
and proposed, not merely an appropriation
of three millions, but of the whole proceeds
of our stock in the Bank of the U. States,
if necessary for the public defence.

When these resolutions came up the day
after, I stated that, to secure unanimity, I
should withdraw the third resolution, as I
intended, when the Senate's amendments to
the fortification bill should be under consid-
eration, to offer an amendment appropriating
three millions, which I had learned would
be all that was deemed necessary by the
Executive; thus substituting for a mere de-
claratory resolution, an actual appropriation
for the defence of the country. Such, sir, is
the published history of this preparation for
defence, about which gentlemen seem to
have been so utterly ignorant. The Presi-
dent's message, the report and resolutions
of the committee, and the unanimous resolu-
tion of the House to insist on the execution
of the treaty, were before the world; still
gentlemen were ignorant of the whole affair,
and waited for estimates from the depart-
ments, and an executive order. Journals on
all sides were calling on Congress to place
the country in a state of defence; the fire
of patriotism was kindled throughout the
land, and lighting every spot in the Union,
save one dark chamber, into which that light
could never penetrate; there all was midnight.

Other apologies are made to the country,
sir—estimates were not submitted by the de-
partment, and the form of the amendment
was unprecedented, unconstitutional, and
monstrous. I shall presently show on what
foundation, legislative or historical, this lat-
ter objection rests. As to the estimate, you
will recollect that you, as chairman of the
committee of ways and means, united with
me in a note to the Secretary of State, in-
quiring what amount would be required, and
that his answer was, one million for the Ar-
my, and two for the Navy, including fortifi-
cations, ordnance, and increase of the Navy.
It was upon that estimate the proposed
amendment was founded. And now, sir, for
this formidable amendment; here it is:—

"And be it further enacted, That the sum
of three millions of dollars be, and the same
is hereby appropriated out of the money in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to
be expended, in whole or in part, under the
direction of the President of the U. S. for the
military and naval service, including fortifi-
cations and ordnance and increase of the Navy;
provided such expenditures shall be re-
ndered necessary for the defence of the coun-
try prior to the next meeting of Congress."

This infernal machine, which was to blow
the gentleman from Virginia, the Constitu-
tion and the Government to atoms, was con-
trived here, sir, in concert with a former
representative from Virginia, and a member
of the opposition, a gentleman of the highest
standing for ability, honor, and integrity,
and universally esteemed in this House. I
mean a gentleman who was formerly chair-
man of the committee on foreign affairs. I
drew the section, and submitted it to him.
He proposed an amendment, and here are
the words: "shall be rendered," in his own
handwriting. As originally drawn it read
"provided he shall deem such expenditures
necessary." As amended by the gentleman
from Virginia, it was, "provided such ex-
penditures shall be rendered necessary."—
Such, sir, was the origin of the celebrated
section which startled the Senate, and shook
the Government to its foundation.

And what, sir, was the history of this ap-
propriation? I proposed it in the House; it
was adopted by a large majority, including
some fifteen opposition votes. It was sent to
the Senate, and how did they receive a mere
proposition to put the country in a state of
defence, should it become necessary? Was
it treated with ordinary respect, and referred
to a committee? No. Was it examined in
form or substance? Was the slightest dis-
position evinced to make any contingent
provision for defending the country in case of
war? No, sir; no effort was made to modi-
fy the section in form or amount—none
whatever to defend the country. The Sen-
ate seemed outraged at the American spirit
of the House; they appeared to receive it
as a rebuke of their resolution to oppose the
recommendation of the President, and to re-
ject every measure designed "to maintain
the honor and rights of the country." It was
not the form, nor the objects, nor the
amount of the appropriation; it was the pre-
determined resolution of the Senate, upon a
question between the country and a foreign
power, to resist the House, the President and
the country. This was the origin of the
motion to reject the appropriation, and of
the violent and extraordinary movement
of that body. It was rejected. The House
insisted on its amendment, and sent the ap-
propriation to the Senate a second time.—
Had the Senate, even at that hour, treated
the House with ordinary courtesy; had it
insisted, and asked a conference, the bill
and the appropriation or a part of it, might
have been saved. Contrary, however, to all pa-
liamentary usage, and animated by a deter-
mined spirit of resistance, that body would

not condescend to ask a conference; but, in
the second stage adhered to its disagreement,
and left the bill, appropriation and all, to
its fate.

When the message was announced, I im-
mediately moved to adhere, and if this House
had done itself justice, the motion would
have prevailed. But then, Mr. Adams was
succeeded by one to insist and ask a conference.
The House yielded, and solicited a confer-
ence, notwithstanding the repeated indignities
of the Senate, and the committee was ap-
pointed on the part of the House.

The committee of conference waited only
till the message was sent to the Senate, and
to learn whether that body had, on its part,
agreed to the conference, and even of that
no official notice was ever received. In the
mean time, the Cumberland road bill was
on its passage, and two of the members of
the committee voted on it immediately before
leaving the House.

The hour when this committee was ap-
pointed has been much discussed, and gen-
tlemen are appealing to their recollections.
Whatever confidence I may have, sir, in
their integrity, they must pardon me for re-
jecting their testimony, resting as it does on
their memory of the transactions of that
night. I rely on the journal of this House,
recorded as it is by the clerk, and corrected
by the Speaker, and on the reports of our
proceedings in the public journals. These
prove unanswerably that the first business
of moment after the appointment of the com-
mittee, was the Cumberland road bill; and
although that bill was taken up some min-
utes before 12 o'clock, the eyes and noses
occupied some thirty minutes or more, and it
did not finally pass till after that hour.

Mr. Speaker, it was after the vote had been
taken on printing the Postmaster General's
letter, after the Speaker had disposed of the
business on his table, preparatory to an ad-
journing, and with a perfect knowledge, on
the part of the Senate, that the House had
been more than one hour in vain struggling
for a quorum, and that they were making
final preparations for adjournment; it was,
sir, under such circumstances, and at two in
the morning, the following extraordinary
resolution was received from the Senate of
the United States:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the
honorable the House of Representatives, re-
spectfully to remind the House of the report
of the committee of conference, appointed
on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses
on the amendment of the House to the amend-
ment of the Senate to the bill respecting the
fortifications of the U. States."

When that message was read, sir, I stated
what I now repeat, that, when I came into
the House from the conference, the Clerk
was calling the yeas and nays on the reso-
lution to pay Mr. Letcher, on which there
was no quorum; that on a subsequent
proposition to adjourn, the yeas and nays were
called, and again there was no quorum.—
Under such circumstances, I did not feel au-
thorized to present to the House an appropria-
tion of 800,000 dollars. That the House
had discharged its duty to the country
by twice voting an appropriation of three
millions for its defence, which the Senate
had twice rejected; that the bill was evi-
dently lost, and the Senate must take the
responsibility of leaving the country defence-
less; that it was no longer in the power of
the House to compel members to vote, to
call them here, or to command a quorum;
that I did not feel authorized to report the
bill, situated as the House was; but that,
if any other member of the committee of
conference proposed to do it, I should make
no objection, though I believed such a pro-
position utterly ineffectual at this time. Mr
Lewie took the report, and, as the journal
states, made it. But, sir, in what manner
did he make it? When the gentleman from
Virginia read from the journal the para-
graph about the report, I was astonished.

When I came, however, to examine the
journal myself, when I observed a para-
graph which had escaped the vigilant eye
of that gentleman, my astonishment ceased.
Here it is, sir: "The item proposed by the
conferees in lieu of the amendment of the
House was then read, and the question was
stated that the House do adopt the same;
when it was objected that a quorum was not
present." We shall see, sir, who it was
that objected: And thereupon Mr. Cambre-
leng and Mr. Lewis were appointed tellers
to return the House; and the House being
counted, the tellers reported that a quorum
was not present." Yes, Mr. Speaker, the
tellers appointed to return the House report-
ed that a quorum was not present. This, sir,
is Mr. Lewis's report. Was not every mem-
ber present counted, whether refusing to
vote or not? If any member had "skulked,"
would not Mr. Lewis have reported that
fact? But, sir, the journal does not state the
case precisely as it occurred, though I pre-
sume the officers of the House felt obliged
to place the report upon the journal in some
form. There appears, sir, to have been
some doubt about the fact; for the gentle-
man from Massachusetts (Mr. Phillips) in-
quired of the Chair about it, and the report
states that "the Chair stated in reply, that,
as he understood, the report was made,"
(Mr. Phillips here rose, and stated that the
report was not correct—that he understood
the Chair to reply that the report had not
been made.) The gentleman's recollections
corresponds with my own as to the fact that
the report was not, strictly speaking, made.
In saying this, I by no means design any
imputation against the officers of the House.
It could not be overlooked in the account
of our proceedings. But, sir, the Intelli-
gencer's report of what actually occurred,
accords precisely with my recollections of it,
viz:

"Mr. Lewis (another member of the com-
mittee of conference) took the report from
Mr. Cambreleng, with the apparent intention
of offering it to the House, but he first asked
the chair"—for no man better understands
his parliamentary duty—"he first asked the
chair whether there was a quorum present or
not." There was not, sir, and Mr. Lewis
laid the bill upon the clerk's table, and
there it remained.
Mr. Speaker, I confess that when that ex-
traordinary message was received from the
Senate—when we witnessed the solemn force
of hearing announced a grave message from
that dignified body, rebuking the few mem-
bers remaining, and who, it was well known
all over the Capitol, were taking steps pre-
paratory to adjournment, I felt sir, some
of the indignation so warmly expressed by
the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ad-
ams.) But, sir, had we then known, as we
have been since informed—as we are now,
indeed, told by honorable senators them-
selves—that, before that message was sent to
this House, they had received a message
from the President of the U. States, announc-
ing to them that, as the functions of Con-
gress had ceased, he could receive no fur-
ther communications from them—had we
been aware of that fact, sir, by what name
should we have designated this extraordi-
nary proceeding? Might it not have been de-
nounced as a miserable artifice, to attempt to
shift the responsibility of leaving the country
defenceless, from the Senate to the Execu-
tive? All such expedients, sir, were in vain,
as well as all these speeches upon the sub-
ject. The country well know where this
responsibility rests. The story of the three
million appropriation is briefly told. It was
the proposition of the House, in pursuance
of the President's message, and for our coun-
try's defence—it was sent to the Senate,
where it was rudely rejected—it was sent
there again and again—it was uncourtously
returned to the House. It then received
its death-blow in the Senate—it lingered for
a time between the two Houses—it perished
in the committee of conference, and its poor
miserable remains were brought and deposi-
ted here, the gentleman from Alabama and
Hampshire and myself acting as pall bearers.
But, sir, I dismiss all these details, which
I have been compelled to go into in self-de-
fence. I come now, sir, to those great con-
stitutional objections which honorable Sena-
tors have argued against the three million
appropriation, proposed for our defence, in
the contingency of war. We have been told
sir, that the amendment specified no ob-
jects—that every thing was left to the discre-
tion of the President—that he could do every
thing touching the naval service, without
control, and that he would have an absolute
power to raise and employ land forces; and
we are asked whether our legislation, under
our Constitution, furnished any precedent
for all this? Mr. Speaker, these objections
are made, and these questions are asked, by
senators distinguished as statesmen; gentle-
men of great experience, having been in the
public councils some twenty or thirty years,
in peace and in war. Such bold declara-
tions of gentlemen of experience and reputa-
tion, though entirely unsupported by the
history of our country, may sometimes mis-
lead, especially when put forth with an air of
confidence and authority.
The history of our legislation, sir, is re-
plete with precedents, notwithstanding the
bold declarations of gentlemen to the contrary.
I have in my hand a list of some forty
or fifty, a few of which I will only notice.—
In the early history of our legislation, in
Washington's administration, all our expen-
ditures for the civil list were in one line, and
for the army in another, without any specifi-
cation whatever. I know that we have long
since departed from that rule, but I doubt a
little whether we have consulted true econ-
omy by such a course, for every branch we
have lopped off has become a tree; till, finally,
one, two and three thousand dollars have
amounted up to two or three times as many
millions. Such, sir, are some of the results
of too much specification.

These, Mr. Speaker, are some few of the
precedents for appropriations in sudden
emergencies, and to prepare our country for
the contingency of war. Instead, sir, of mak-
ing all these objections to forms, instead of
resorting to all these expedients to avert re-
sponsibility, and making unfounded appeals
to the history of our legislation, would it not
be more candid, more manly, more hon-
orable, sir, to take the honest ground which
some gentlemen have occupied, and say they
would not make the appropriation through
fear of a war with France? Sir, these timid
councils never have succeeded, and never will.
It was the unfortunate decision of the
Senate that it was inexpedient to do any
thing that produced the prompt rejection of
the three million appropriation for our na-
tional defence; it was their unfortunate and
unchangeable resolution to oppose the House,
the President and the country. France ex-
ulted at this division in our national councils;
the result is, the treaty is not executed, and
we are now preparing for any emergency.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate, in former days,
was not found, in any question between our
country and a foreign power, uncourtously
and rudely resisting measures of this House
designed for our national defence, in case
war should come upon us in the recess of
congress. They did not reject propositions
without examination, and adhere without
previous conference. They did not scruple
about forms, specifications, and estimates of
Departments, when called upon by the Presi-
dent to adopt measures "to maintain the
rights and honor of the country."
But, sir, it is time to dismiss this inquiry.
It is a matter of little moment now to the
nation which house destroyed the three mil-
lions appropriation, or who the fortifica-
tions bill. I am glad to learn from almo-
st all sides, that we are now determined, in both
Houses, to unite with the Executive in put-
ting our country in that strong attitude which